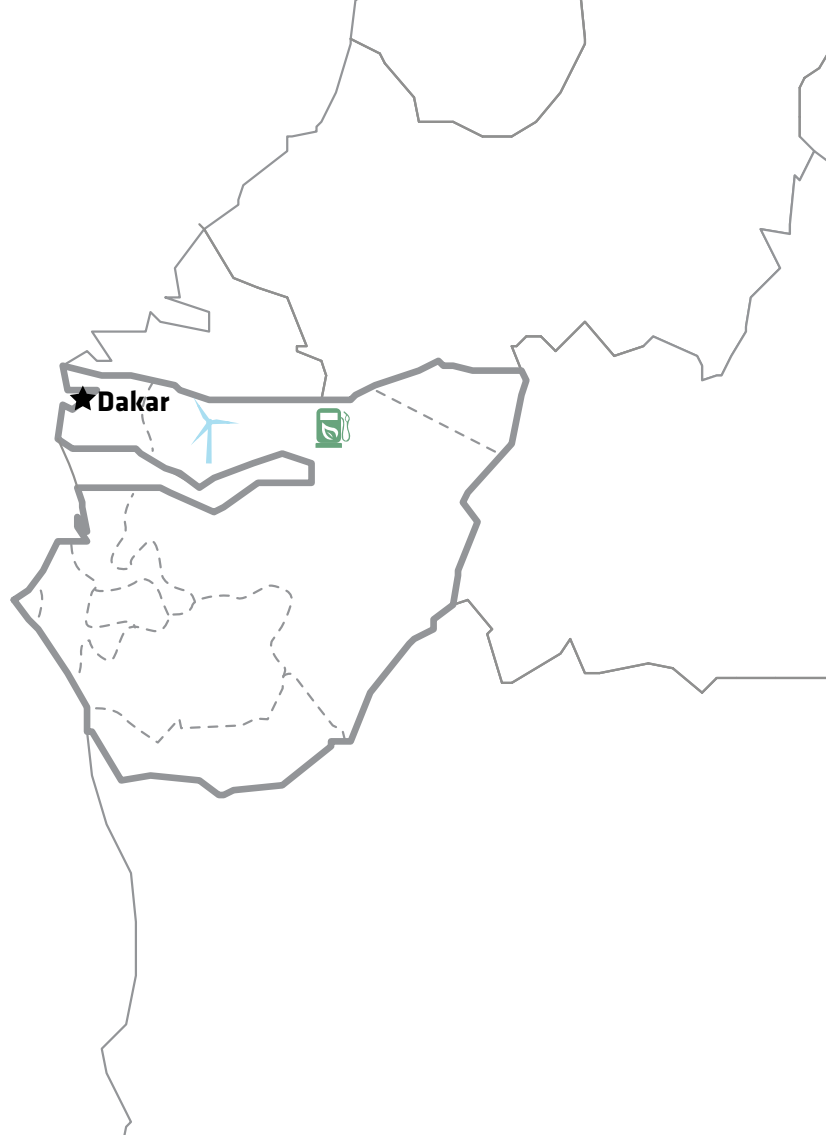


WEST AFRICA



# Senegal

GDP: **\$15.1bn**  
 Five-year economic growth rate: **3%**  
 Population: **14m**  
 Total clean energy investments, 2006-2013: **\$210.4m**  
 Installed power capacity: **842MW**  
 Renewable share: **N/A**  
 Total clean energy generation: **N/A**  
 Top energy authority: **Ministry of Energy and Mines**



OVERALL RANKING  
2014

**37**

OVERALL SCORE  
2014

**0.89**

PARAMETER	RANKING	SCORE
I. Enabling Framework	30	1.14
II. Clean Energy Investment & Climate Financing	53	0.14
III. Low-Carbon Business & Clean Energy Value Chains	22	2.16
IV. Greenhouse Gas Management Activities	47	0.44

## SUMMARY

Senegal achieved a score of 0.89 to rank 37<sup>th</sup> in *Climatescope* 2014. The country finished highest on Low-Carbon Business and Clean Energy Value Chains Parameter III, at 22<sup>nd</sup> place.

While Senegal attracted no clean energy investment in 2013, it received \$210m between 2006 and 2012. The majority (65%) went to the biofuel sector, with the remainder going to biomass.

Overall, around 54% of the population has access to the 840MW of installed power capacity, with a sharp divide between the rural and urban population. Oil and diesel plants make up

675MW of total capacity and come at a high cost as the country relies on fossil fuel imports.

In 2013, Senegal held an initial renewable energy tender for 310MW of capacity to be built by 2017. The country was due to implement a net metering law in 2014, and further tax incentives are expected as it implements the Renewable Energy Orientation Law of 2010. Senegal approaches rural electrification through a system of concessions, six of which have been allocated so far, but progress is relatively slow.

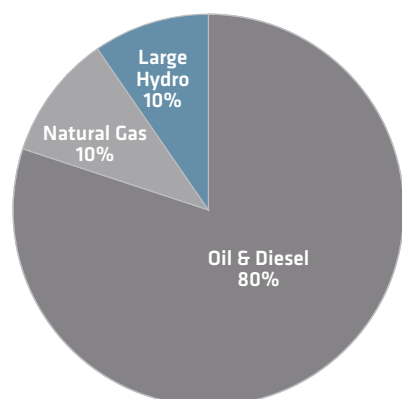
For further information, access [www.global-climatescope.org/senegal](http://www.global-climatescope.org/senegal)

## PARAMETERS AT A GLANCE

Senegal's power sector is run by the vertically integrated state-owned utility Senelec, with three private companies also participating in generation. Attempts to privatize Senelec failed in the early 2000s, although an independent Electricity Sector Regulatory Commission (Commission de Régulation du Secteur de l'Électricité) and the Senegalese Rural Electrification Agency (Agence Sénégalaise d'Électrification Rurale) were established.

### INSTALLED POWER CAPACITY BY SOURCE, 2013 (%)

842MW total installed capacity



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance, Société National d'Électricité du Sénégal

The country finished 30<sup>th</sup> on Enabling Framework Parameter I, with particularly good scores for its distributed energy regulatory framework, energy access policies and the market conditions borne of relatively high power and fossil fuel prices. The 2012 Energy Sector Development Policy contains renewable energy and electrification targets. Small power producers are gaining access through rural electrification concessions and the availability of 25-year power purchase agreements for developers. Meanwhile, 180MW of solar and 150MW of wind capacity was contracted under the first "transitional" tender held last year. However, in the absence of an enduring framework, the country earned a mediocre score for its clean energy policies.

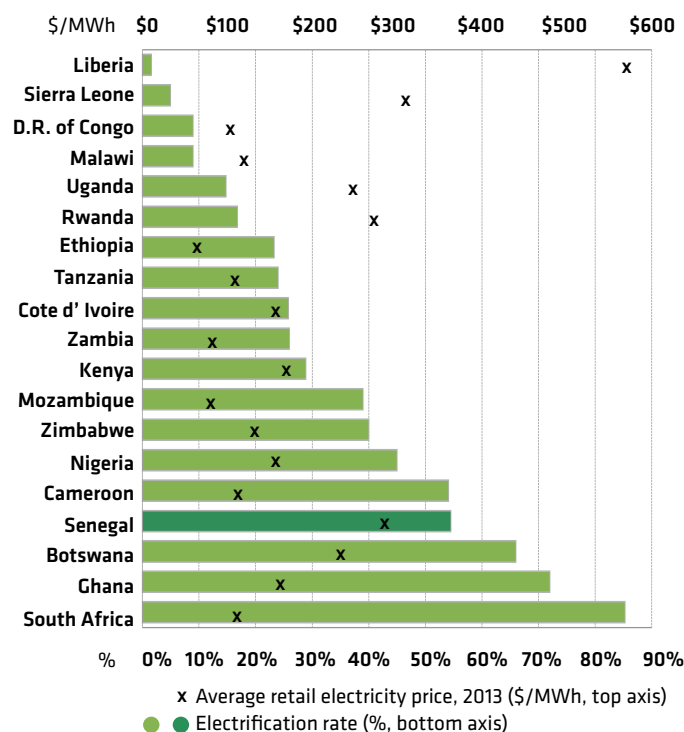
### KEY POLICIES

<b>Energy Target</b>	15% renewable energy (excluding biomass) in the electricity supply by 2025.
<b>Auction</b>	Project developers will compete for PPAs through tenders; an initial 310MW 'transitional' tender for wind and solar projects was completed in 2013.
<b>Net Metering</b>	Implementation was expected in 2014 of a law passed in 2011 allowing net metering for small-scale solar thermal and PV, small hydro, biomass and marine projects.
<b>Tax Incentives</b>	Renewable energy projects developed within one of Senegal's rural electrification concessions are eligible for various tax reductions and import duty exemptions.

Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance Policy Library

On Clean Energy Investment Parameter II the country finished third from bottom in 53<sup>rd</sup> place. It does not score well on any of the financial indicators. The \$210m of clean energy investment it has attracted is relatively insignificant given the size of its economy, and while the country has several microfinance institutions, they have yet to embrace the clean energy sector.

### ELECTRIFICATION RATES (%) VS AVERAGE RETAIL ELECTRICITY PRICES, 2013 (\$/MWh)



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance

Despite its lack of installed clean energy capacity, Senegal fairs well on Low-Carbon Energy and Clean Energy Value Chains Parameter III. It has business activity in the solar, biomass and biofuels sectors and has almost half the relevant service providers; it performs even more strongly on the distributed energy value chains.

The country ranks 47<sup>th</sup> on Greenhouse Gas Management Activities Parameter IV. It does not have any carbon policy or institutions in place, and scores only moderately on CDM activity, risk and potential.